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Urban District of Eastwood



Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1953

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Including the

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

Urban District of Eastwood

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of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

Urban District Council of Eastwood

YEAR 1953

Chairman: MR. R. SWINSON

Vice-Chairman: MRS. M. SEVERN

MR. A. BROOKS

MR. W. GRAINGER

MR. R. BROWN

MR. H. KNAPP

MR. A. DARRINGTON

MR. T. J. LEWIS, C.C.

MR. A. FLETCHER

MR. C. LIMB

MR. J. T. GASCOYNE

MR. H. G. MORGAN

MR. J. GOODBAND

MRS. D. RATCLIFFE

MR. E. WILSON

HIGHWAY, SANITARY AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE

Chairman: MR. C. LIMB

Vice-Chairman: MRS. M. SEVERN

Members: The Whole Council

SUB-COMMITTEE

Messrs. T. J. Lewis, C.C., R. Swinson, and Chairman and
Vice-Chairman of Committee

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health:

WILLIAM R. PERRY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector:

P. G. ROLLING, M.S.I.A., Cert.S.I.B., Assoc. R. San. I.

Clerks:

MISS E. R. CARY

MISS H. J. CROSS

M. R. GILL (Appointed 19/1/53)

Annual Report

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF EASTWOOD.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of your District for the year 1953.

The Report contains accounts of the many and varied activities of your Health Department, all of which are directed towards safeguarding and improving the health of the community.

There is also included information on the services administered by the County Council under various Acts, mainly the National Health Service Act, 1946.

A study of the Vital Statistics in the following pages indicates that the general health of the District has been maintained during 1953 at a satisfactory level.

The Infectious Disease notifications were not numerous after allowing for the moderately sharp outbreak of Measles which occurred during the year.

It is again worthy of comment that this is the seventh successive year in which there has been no case of Diphtheria in your District. The continued absence of Diphtheria from the community is dependent upon a certain minimum proportion of the child population being immunised by inoculation. Many of the younger generation of parents do not know Diphtheria and feel that if there are no cases occurring there is no need for immunisation. The experience of other countries has shown that if the number of children being immunised falls too low, Diphtheria cases will certainly occur again. Therefore our defences against this dreadful disease must be maintained continuously, and this can only be done by parents bringing forward their children for immunisation at the proper time. As applied to Diphtheria, it is certainly true that "Prevention is Better than Cure."

Towards the end of the year the Government issued its proposals for the improvement of existing houses and for the demolition of unfit accommodation. In due course it will be the duty of the Council to lay before the Minister plans for the demolition of unfit or unsuitable houses. This is necessary work which must be carried forward in the interests of Public Health and public conscience.

I should like to thank Mr. Rolling and his staff for the care which they have given to the preparation of this Report, and for their unfailing assistance to me at all times.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM R. PERRY,

Medical Officer of Health.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EASTWOOD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting, in conjunction with that of your Medical Officer of Health, my annual report for the year ended 31st December, 1953.

A vacancy in the clerical department, due to the resignation of Mr. R. A. Brown in December of the previous year, was filled by the appointment of a Junior Clerk, Maurice R. Gill, who commenced in January, 1953.

Whilst difficulties were encountered in maintaining an adequate staff of workmen, it is gratifying to report that a once-weekly collection of refuse was continued throughout the year. Not that this can be regarded with any degree of complacency as it is hoped that sometime in the future a twice, or even thrice weekly, collection will be introduced.

Some improvement was made in the number of houses built during the year as compared with 1952. The considerable increase in the number of houses built by private enterprise was due to the commencement of two small areas for housing development. Generally, the position with regard to the issue of licences for the erection of houses was somewhat easier than in former years.

With the gradual removal of restrictions, improvements to property, particularly by owner-occupiers, are taking place and the provision of bathrooms and hot water supplies is improving the general standard of accommodation in the district.

Further progress was made by the National Coal Board to houses in their ownership in connection with the installation of new solid fuel cooking ranges and domestic hot water supplies. Approximately sixty-five houses have been completed in addition to the seventy-five improved last year. It is hoped to provide these houses with baths at a later date.

Coal extraction and subsequent subsidence is affecting various parts of the district. The Council's Church View estate is one of the areas affected and a number of the houses have suffered damage as a result. Although the National Coal Board do accept responsibility for repairs for such surface damage, no assistance is given towards the cost of maintaining or repairing underground services, such as main sewers—this is neither logical or equitable.

In connection with the supervision of food it is satisfactory to note that although 262 samples of articles of foodstuffs were obtained for examination and analysis, only eleven samples of milk were found to be sub-standard due to natural causes, and no proceedings were required to be taken. The erection of a Model Bakery establishment in the district, opened in October, 1953, has brought about a big improvement in the production and handling of bread.

I wish to express my appreciation of your continued support and interest, and my thanks to Dr. Perry for his help and co-operation, also to my colleagues for their assistance.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

P. G. ROLLING,

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area		1,172 acres
Population: Estimated by Registrar-General (mid-year, 1953)		10,100
Number of Inhabited Houses (April 1st, 1953)		2,842
Rateable Value (1st January, 1953)		£46,633
(31st December, 1953)		£47,866
Product of Penny Rate (1st January, 1953)		£188
(31st December, 1953)		£191

During the period the area remained as constituted on 1st April, 1935, when the Nottinghamshire County Review Order, 1934, came into force.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

BIRTHS.

Live Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	75	85	160
Illegitimate	1	5	6
	76	90	166

Birth Rate (per 1,000 of the population): 16.43.

Still Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	1	1	2

Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total (live and still) Births): 11.9.

DEATHS.

Male	Female	Total
59	45	104

Death Rate (per 1,000 of the population): 10.3.

Natural increase of population (excess births over deaths): 62.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:—

	No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0
Other Puerperal Causes	0	0

Infant Mortality:—

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:	Male	Female
Legitimate	3	2
Illegitimate	—	—
Total	3	2

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants (per 1,000 live births)	30.12
Legitimate Infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	31.25
Illegitimate Infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	—

The Death Rate of all Infants (per 1,000 live births) for England and Wales is 26.8.

Deaths from certain selected causes:—

Cancer (all ages)	8
Measles (all ages)	—
Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Diarrhœa (under two years of age)	—

ALL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1953.

	Male	Female	Total
1.—Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	2	4
2.—Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3.—Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
4.—Diphtheria	—	—	—
5.—Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6.—Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
7.—Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8.—Measles	—	—	—
9.—Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—
10.—Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	1	1	2
11.—Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	—	1
12.—Malignant Neoplasm, breast	—	1	1
13.—Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—
14.—Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	2	2	4
15.—Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—
16.—Diabetes	—	1	1
17.—Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	9	8	17
18.—Coronary Disease, Angina	6	5	11
19.—Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	—	1
20.—Other Heart Disease	7	13	20
21.—Other Circulatory Diseases	3	6	9
22.—Influenza	3	1	4
23.—Pneumonia	4	1	5
24.—Bronchitis	9	1	10
25.—Other Disease of Respiratory System	—	—	—
26.—Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—
27.—Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	—	—	—
28.—Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—
29.—Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1
30.—Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—
31.—Congenital Malformations	—	2	2
32.—Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	5	1	6
33.—Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	—	2
34.—All Other Accidents	1	—	1
35.—Suicide	2	—	2
36.—Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—
Total	59	45	104

AGES AT WHICH DEATH OCCURRED, 1953.

Age at time of death	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Under 1 year ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	5
1 and under 2 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2 and under 5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 and under 15 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 and under 25 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
25 and under 35 ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
35 and under 45 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4
45 and under 55 ...	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	9
55 and under 65 ...	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	2	2	12
65 and under 75 ...	1	2	4	5	—	1	—	6	1	1	6	1	28
75 and under 80 ...	1	—	4	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	—	2	18
80 and under 90 ...	—	4	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	—	3	20
90 and under 100 ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals ...	11	10	14	10	5	5	4	14	7	7	8	9	104

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	6	5	2	1	2	2	1	1	4
2. Tuberculosis, other	2	1	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	—
3. Syphilitic Diseases	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	2
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	—	—	—	25	16	11	1	1	2	1
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	13	8	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	4
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	9	10	13	10	10	15	15	12	10	17
18. Coronary Disease, angina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	4	11
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	21	17	19	24	35	23	2	1	5	1
20. Other Heart Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	14	16	20
21. Other Circulatory Diseases	1	—	1	3	1	2	2	6	2	9
22. Influenza	3	3	4	5	4	10	3	11	6	4
23. Pneumonia	2	1	5	3	7	2	3	2	1	5
24. Bronchitis	7	6	—	4	5	5	13	7	7	10
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	4	2	2	5	1	1	2	1	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhea	1	4	5	3	2	4	1	1	1	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	4	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	2	3	2	1	4	4	1	—	1	1
31. Congenital Malformations	3	5	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	—
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	16	15	15	15	11	9	8	7	10	6
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	1	1	—	2	1	2	5	2	2
34. All Other Accidents	2	2	2	1	4	3	2	—	2	1
35. Suicide	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
36. Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Deaths	95	92	100	105	104	100	102	93	88	104

EASTWOOD.

The annual variations of the Birth and Death Rates in the District are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Birth Rate. Per 1,000 of the Population.	Death Rate. Per 1,000 of the Population.	Infant Mort. Rate Per 1,000 Live Births.
1940	15.86	12.74	45.55
1941	16.74	8.91	71.94
1942	16.16	9.78	29.85
1943	18.03	14.66	33.33
1944	20.78	10.91	33.14
1945	18.87	10.21	58.82
1946	18.48	10.68	63.58
1947	21.73	10.97	9.61
1948	21.13	11.75	39.02
1949	20.81	10.1	33.98
1950	18.14	10.22	27.62
1951	19.96	9.42	20.3
1952	15.92	8.76	18.75
1953	16.43	10.3	30.12

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Comparative figures for England and Wales read as follows:—

1940	14.6	14.3	55
1941	14.2	12.9	59
1942	15.8	11.6	49
1943	16.5	12.1	49
1944	17.6	11.6	46
1945	16.1	11.4	46
1946	19.1	11.5	43
1947	20.5	12.0	41
1948	17.9	10.8	34
1949	16.7	11.7	32
1950	15.8	11.6	29.8
1951	15.5	12.5	29.6
1952	15.3	11.3	27.6
1953	15.5	11.4	26.8

The following table compares various Rates in your area with those of England and Wales and selected groups of towns:—

Birth-rates, Death-rates and Analysis of Mortality } { England and Wales, London, 160 County
in the year 1953 } { Boroughs & Great Towns, & 160 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.							RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.			
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.	Small-pox.	Tuberculosis.	Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Pneumonia.	Influenza.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years).	Total Deaths under One year.
—													
England and Wales . . .	15.5	0.35	11.4	00'0	0.00	0.20	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.55	0.16	1.1	26.8
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London . . .	17.0	0.43	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.59	0.15	1.3	30.8
160 Smaller Towns (Resident Popula- tions 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1951 . . .	15.7	0.34	11.3	—	0.00	0.19	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.17	0.9	24.3
London Administrative County	17.5	0.38	12.5	—	—	0.24	0.01	0.00	—	0.64	0.15	1.1	24.8
Eastwood	16.43	0.20	10.3	—	—	0.39	—	—	—	0.49	0.39	—	30.12

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers.

A list of Public Health Officers appears at the commencement of this Report.

Laboratory Facilities.

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, samples and specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, 63, Goldsmith Street, Nottingham (Telephone No.: Nottingham 41304).

Mortuary Accommodation.

The Mortuary, which is situated at the rear of the Council Offices, Church Street, Eastwood, was used on 14 occasions, as compared with 18 for the previous year. Of these 14 cases, 8 related to persons whose death occurred outside the Urban District.

Mortuary facilities serve the adjoining Parishes of Brinsley, Greasley, Awsworth, Kimberley and Nuthall, and the Rural District Council of Basford, by agreement, are responsible for the payment of fees in respect of persons brought from their district. These fees at the present time are 10/- for the use of the Mortuary with an additional charge of 10/- when a post mortem is held.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Ambulance Service is administered by the Nottinghamshire County Council, and the Sub-Station at the Council Offices, Church Street, Eastwood, ensures that the vehicle is readily available for the inhabitants of the district.

The ambulance is summoned by telephoning to the County Ambulance Control, **Telephone Nottm. 88771**, and in the event of the Eastwood ambulance not being available, a vehicle is despatched from the nearest County Station.

The service is free and all urgent calls for accident, sudden illness or maternity are answered without question. Non-urgent calls, such as for routine hospital attendance, are only accepted if supported by a recommendation from the District Medical Officer of Health, hospital doctor, private practitioner, nurse, midwife, dentist or other responsible person.

Hospitals.

There are no General Hospitals in this area, but hospitals are available at Nottingham, Heanor, Ilkeston and Mansfield.

Application for admission to general hospitals is made direct to the hospital through a doctor or other responsible person. Cases of tuberculosis requiring admission to sanatoria are referred to the Chest Physician, Nottingham and District Chest Centre, Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham (Telephone No.: Nottingham 77884).

There are no maternity homes in this area. At Heanor and Ilkeston there are hospitals and maternity homes. In cases of Puerperal complications a consultant service is available under the provisions of the National Health Service Act. The Nottingham General Hospital and the Nottingham Hospital for Women

have facilities for admitting complicated maternity cases, and also cases of Puerperal Sepsis. One case of Puerperal Sepsis was admitted to the Women's Hospital during the year.

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board controls the Infectious Diseases Hospitals which serve this area. During the year no difficulties were encountered in securing the hospitalization of persons suffering from infectious diseases, and it is worthy of note that only two cases required admission to the Nottingham City Isolation Hospital, and one of these was not subsequently confirmed as being infectious.

The Lodge Moor Isolation Hospital, Sheffield, has been designated by the Board to serve this area for the reception of cases of smallpox.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The following services are under the control of the Nottinghamshire County Council, and are held at the Clinic, Council School, Devonshire Drive, Eastwood:—

Child Welfare Centre.—Weekly: Thursday, 9.30 to 12 noon.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—Fortnightly: Tuesday, 9.30 to 12 noon.

School Clinic.—Twice Weekly: Tuesday, 2.0 to 4.0 p.m.; Friday, 9.30 to 12 noon.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries are at Mansfield, Newark, Nottingham, Retford and Worksop.

Venereal Diseases Treatment Centres are at Mansfield and Nottingham.

Nursing in the Home.

Four Queen's Nurses reside in the area for the purpose of treating non-infectious cases. Their nursing area includes the adjoining Parish of Greasley in the Rural District of Basford.

The service is free, and a District Nurse will always do her best to answer an emergency call without waiting for formalities to be completed. In non-emergency cases the Nurse will attend at the request of the private doctor.

The Nurses operate from the following addresses:—

47, Ratcliffe Street, Eastwood (Tel.: Langley Mill 371).

314, Nottingham Road East, Eastwood (Tel.: Langley Mill 333).

Midwifery Service.

There are five Midwives practising and residing in the Urban District. Gas and Air Analgesia during child-birth is available to all persons residing in the area.

It is very important that an expectant mother should book her Midwife (and her doctor if she so desires) very early in her pregnancy. Names and addresses of Midwives can be obtained from this Council's Public Health Department.

Home Help Service.

Home Helps are provided by the County Council and are available throughout the area where service is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, aged, mentally defective, or a child not over compulsory school age.

In maternity cases a Home Help attends daily for two weeks from the birth of the baby, excluding Saturday afternoon and Sunday, and her duties include the ordinary domestic work such as cleaning, cooking, washing, care of children, mending and shopping.

In general cases of sickness, or when assisting in the households of old or infirm people, Home Helps undertake such of the above duties as may be necessary. Part-time help can be arranged.

The charge for the service is 2s. 9d. per hour, but where the applicant is unable to afford this amount the County Council's Scale of Assistance is applied.

The office address is: Home Help Service, 66, High Street, Hucknall (Telephone: Hucknall 93).

Health Visiting.

There are two Health Visitors employed by the Nottinghamshire County Council on Maternity and Child Welfare work in the district. The services of a Health Visitor may be secured by calling at the Child Welfare Centre.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

Facilities provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council, as the Local Health Authority under Part III. of the National Health Service Act, 1946, for the prevention of illness, care and after-care are summarised below.

Tuberculosis.

By arrangement with the County Council, the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis carry out valuable social work, designed not only to facilitate the patient's recovery by solving the special problems of the tuberculous household, but also to influence the domestic and working environment so as to minimise the chances of relapse and to protect family contacts.

These arrangements now include a scheme for the provision of domiciliary occupational therapy for patients unable to follow their normal employment.

The County Council organise domiciliary visits by trained Health Visitors, provide for the loan of shelters to appropriate cases and arrange rehabilitation at the Sherwood Village Settlement.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is also available through the Chest Physician, employed jointly by the County Council and Regional Hospital Board.

Other Types of Illness.

- (a) Almoner Service to help and advise on all social problems (including general care and after-care, convalescence and admission to hospital of chronic sick and senile patients.
- (b) Loan of nursing equipment and appliances to patients being nursed at home.

- (c) **Convalescence** (not involving active medical treatment): On the recommendation of a general practitioner and subject to contribution by applicants towards the cost involved according to their financial circumstances.
- (d) **Infectious Diseases**: Routine visits by Health Visitors to advise and assist in the prevention of spread of infection.
- (e) **Venereal Diseases**: Follow-up work by Almoners.
- (f) **Health Education**, including courses of instruction, special lectures to established organisations (including the use of films and film-strips) and the issue of pamphlets, brochures and posters.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

The District Welfare Officer for the Eastwood District is Mr. G. H. Long—office addresses: 12, Derby Road, Eastwood (Telephone No. Langley Mill 258) and 66-68, High Street, Hucknall (Telephone No. Hucknall 93). Home address: 35, Grosvenor Road, Eastwood (Telephone No. Langley Mill 442).

Homes for the Aged.

The National Assistance Act, 1948, placed a duty and responsibility on County and Borough Councils to provide residential accommodation for persons who, by reason of old age, infirmity or other circumstances, are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them.

For this purpose, the Nottinghamshire County Council maintains three residential establishments, which have been modernised and re-equipped, and has provided ten new houses, eight of which are now open and occupied to capacity. Details of the accommodation at these are as follows:—

Residential Establishments:

1. "Stanhope House," Nottingham Road, Bingham—32 men and women.
2. "Hillcrest," Leverton Road, Retford—56 men and women.
3. "Greet House," Upton Road, Southwell—32 men and women.

Homes:

1. "The Old Hall," Balderton—18 men and women.
2. "Parkside", Worksop—27 men and women.
3. "Clayworth Hall," Retford—18 men and women.
4. "Oaklands," Retford—18 men and women.
5. "Mount Vernon," Retford—21 women.
6. "The Old Vicarage," Southwell—19 men and women.
7. "Gedling Manor," Carlton—32 men and women.
8. "Beech Hill," Mansfield—18 men and women.

In the Course of Preparation:

Houses at Ruddington and Southwell.

The homes are provided for elderly persons of both sexes, including married couples, who, on account of advancing years or infirmity, are no longer able to look after themselves in their own homes and have no one able and willing to look after and care for them. They are not intended for sick persons who need constant medical attention or nursing care, but residents suffer-

ing from minor ailments are looked after as in ordinary households.

A maximum charge of £5 5s. 0d. per week is made at present, but residents who cannot afford to pay this amount are required to pay only what they can afford. For example, a resident whose only income is a retirement pension, an old-age pension or a National Assistance Board Allowance, keeps 6s. 6d. per week for personal spending.

Welfare Services for the Physically Handicapped.

The National Assistance Act empowers the County Council to provide certain welfare services for the deaf and dumb, the hard of hearing and other persons substantially and permanently handicapped by disease, injury or deformity. An advisory service has already been established which aims at ascertaining the needs of the handicapped and ensuring that such needs are met as far as is practicable by existing statutory and voluntary provision.

Handicapped persons are advised to apply to the District Welfare Officer or to the County Welfare Officer at the County Hall, Trent Bridge, Nottingham.

Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Attention (Section 47).

No legal action was taken under this section of the Act during the year. Voluntary admission to hospital was arranged for one female of 73 years where it was considered she could be better looked after away from home.

Burial or Cremation of the Dead (Section 50).

No burials or cremations under the provisions of this section of the Act were required during the year.

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

The Council has authorised the Medical Officer of Health to make applications under this Act to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction or to a single Justice of the Peace for an order for the urgent removal of certain persons from the premises in which they are residing to a hospital or other place, instead of such application being made by the Council.

No applications for Court Orders under this Act were made in 1953.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925 (Section 66) AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 (Section 176).

Prevention of Blindness.

No action was taken during the year under the above Sections.

WELFARE (FOODS) SERVICE (Supplied by the Courtesy of the Minister of Food).

The uptake of welfare foods, particularly orange juice, cod liver oil and A and D Vitamin tablets was fairly constant during the year, but the level remained very low. The latest regional figures show that the issues as a percentage of the potential demand are:—

Orange Juice	...	...	...	21.4%
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	20.0%
A and D Vitamin Tablets	...	...	...	28.9%

In the Eastwood Urban District welfare foods are distributed from the Child Welfare Clinic and the local Food Office.

The vitamins contained in these foods are essential to the health of the expectant mother and young child, and it is therefore most important to ensure that full publicity is given to the fact that these foods are available (Cod Liver Oil and A and D Vitamin Tablets free of charge; Orange Juice 5d. a bottle).

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1951.

Establishments for Massage or Special Treatment.

Part VII. of this Act came into force on the 10th March, 1952, in the Eastwood Urban District and the powers and duties applicable to this section have been delegated to the Eastwood Urban District Council of Eastwood.

At the end of the year there was one licensed establishment in the District for massage or special treatment.

CHILDREN ACT, 1948, AND CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS' ACT, 1933.

Children's Visiting Officers covering the area of the Eastwood Urban District Council are:—

Miss L. I. S. Fraser and Mr. J. R. Barker,
1, Short Hill, Nottingham.
Tel.: Nottingham 47539.

The Children's Department of the Nottinghamshire County Council is charged with the responsibility of investigating complaints about the welfare of children and taking those into its care who are not properly looked after. Proceedings may be taken and the children committed to the care of the Council through the Juvenile Courts. The Department also receives applications from parents and others who have the care of children and may take these children into its care.

Children's Homes are maintained in most parts of the County and, in addition, there is a children's nursery, two hostels for young working people, two approved schools and a remand home for boys. Apart from taking a child into its care, the Department may secure that proper provision is made through one or other Welfare Services or take action to bring about the rehabilitation of problem families or supervise the welfare of children in their own homes in certain circumstances.

As many as possible of the children in the care of the Council are placed in foster homes, and the Visiting Officers are always glad to hear of members of the general public who are prepared to help in this way, and to give further information about the Council's scheme.

Child Life Protection.

Part VII. of the Public Health Act, 1936, as extended by Part V. of the Children Act, 1948, requires that every person who is not a relative and who undertakes to keep for payment a child below the upper limit of the compulsory school age, either

apart from its parents or having no parent, must give seven days' prior notice to the Children's Officer, Shire Hall, Nottingham, of the intended reception of the child.

Adoption.

Section II. of the Adoption Act, 1950, requires that, before any application for an Adoption Order in respect of a child is presented to the court, the Children's Officer must have received three months' prior notice from the applicants of their intention to apply for the Order.

Third Party Placements.

When any person, other than a parent or guardian, makes arrangements for a child below the upper limit of the compulsory school age to be placed in the care and possession of another person who is not a relative of the child, then that person is required to give the Children's Officer at least seven days' prior notice of the intended placement. This provision is made to safeguard children who are not placed for reward or adoption and some person other than the parent or guardian participates in the arrangements.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The whole of the district has a piped water supply provided by the City of Nottingham Water Corporation, and throughout the year this was of a good quality and sufficient in volume and pressure.

No samples were taken for bacteriological examination or chemical analysis, and the waters are not liable to have a plumbosolvent action.

Nearly one hundred per cent. of the dwelling-houses are supplied direct from the public water mains, and only three houses are supplied by means of standpipes.

Water mains were extended along the new roads being developed for housing purposes at Woodside (off Derby Road) and Moorfields Avenue (off Greenhills Road).

Drainage and Sewerage.

The whole of the district, except for three small low-lying areas near the south-west boundary, is provided with sewers.

New sewers both for foul and surface water were laid in connection with the Woodside and Moorfields Avenue building estates.

The working of coal seams in a south-westerly direction across Greenhills Road has affected the foul water sewer in this area and as the working panels extend it is anticipated that further subsidence problems will have to be dealt with.

New penstocks were fitted to the new length of sewer lying at the entrance to the Hall Park to facilitate the emptying of the sump.

The new Sewage Disposal Works at Newthorpe were completed and officially opened on the 19th September, 1953, and are being used in conjunction with the original Works constructed in 1894. The flow of sewage to the Works in 1906 was an average of about 170,000 gallons daily under dry weather conditions, compared with the present average of about 374,000 gallons daily. The respective average dry weather flows to be dealt with at the Old Works is 110,000 gallons daily, and the New Works 264,000 gallons daily. The Works have been laid out to allow the economical addition of further purification units as they are required. A new foundation and surfacing has been provided for the access road from the Lodge Colliery level crossing to the New Works and to the Old Works.

The Sewage Disposal Works are under the control of the joint Councils of Basford and Eastwood.

Rivers and Streams.

The Nethergreen Brook, Beauvale Brook and River Erewash are the streams running through and on the boundary of the district.

The Trent River Board is now the responsible authority, within its area, for the prevention of river pollution and other functions conferred upon it by the River Boards Act, 1948.

Public Cleansing.

Household Refuse.

The collection of all house and trade refuse was maintained on a once-weekly basis throughout the year. No new refuse collecting vehicles were required during the year, the two Bedford vehicles in use continuing to give good service.

A re-arrangement of collecting areas was inaugurated during October with a view to improving the efficiency of the service and resulting in economies in the costs of collection.

There were no alterations in the method of collection, the refuse collection team comprising one driver and five collectors. Trolleys are used to convey the bins from the houses to the vehicle.

The procedure for securing the replacement of defective bins was not changed, the Council again supplying dustbins upon charge where there had been a failure to comply with Notices served under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Arrangements for storage of Household Refuse:

No. of houses supplied with moveable receptacles (dustbins)	2878
No. of houses supplied with fixed receptacles (dry ashpits, privy middens, and closet pails) ...	23

Street Cleansing.

The whole of the street cleansing throughout the district, including the County Roads, was carried out by the Lewin Sweeper-Collector, the total mileage of streets swept being approximately 1,047. This is a considerable improvement on the mileage swept for the previous year, which was approximately 791.

The total expenditure on street cleaning for the financial year was £1,002. The expense of cleansing County Roads, however, is shared by that Authority and the contribution from the County Council for the financial year was £406.

Refuse Disposal.

Throughout the year we continued to use the land at Nottingham Road for the purpose of tipping all house and trade refuse. The contours here are such that we shall be able to tip for a few years to come, and on completion the land will form an extension to the existing sports ground and a small portion will be used for allotment garden purposes.

The site preparation, i.e., the removal and stock-piling of top soil, and levelling and consolidation of refuse, was much improved by the use of new machinery, namely, a Bristol 22 Angledozer and Condor Earth Scraper, which replaced the small Calf-dozer which had been in use for some 5½ years.

Salvage.

Although the absence of a ready market for the disposal of waste paper continued throughout the first half of the year, there was a marked improvement from July onwards, and the total income of £1,223 for the sale of salvage is regarded as very satisfactory. It compares with £1,600 received during the previous year. The decision, therefore, to continue with the collection of waste paper during a period when there was difficulty of disposal was a wise one.

The arrangements for the collection of salvage continued as in previous years, such materials being collected along with the house refuse, separate collections being made from business premises. One whole-time man is employed at the Salvage Depot to deal with all salvaged materials, additional labour being made available when necessary at peak periods.

No changes were made in the arrangements for the collection of kitchen waste, which is picked up twice weekly from the communal bins placed in the streets. Whilst this method of saving kitchen waste in communal bins was introduced during the War in view of the urgent need for saving foodstuffs for feeding pigs, these bins are a constant source of irritation to the general public and are also exposed to abuse.

Although an increased payment of 7s. 6d. per ton was made during the year, it does not give the same return as other forms of salvage. All kitchen waste is taken to the Nottingham Corporation for processing.

The Council continued their Bonus Scheme to the men engaged on salvage collection, and during the year a total of £94 was paid, as compared with £101 for the previous year. Bonus is assessed at the rate of 25 per cent. of the value of salvage sold in excess of six tons per month.

The total cost of Refuse Collection, Disposal and Salvage for the financial year ending 31st March, 1954, was £3,950, as compared with £4,084, £2,239, £3,920, £4,069 and £2,277 for the five years immediately preceding.

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED

Years 1949 to 1953

Year.	Bones.		Tins		Ferrous Metals.		Non-Ferrous Metals.		Kitchen Waste.		Textiles.		Waste Paper.		Income.	
	T.	C. Q.	T.	C. Q.	T.	C. Q.	T.	C. Q.	T.	C. Q.	T.	C. Q.	T.	C. Q.	£	s. d.
1949	1	11 0	—	—	6	12 0	0	4 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	66	1 2	4	13 0	96	6 0	732	17 8
1950	1	17 3	—	—	3	18 1	—	—	74	4 0	3	8 3	128	9 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1055	7 11
1951	1	11 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	7	1 0	0	6 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	62	14 2	10	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	139	5 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2734	7 2
1952	1	16 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 1	4	3 1	0	4 3	58	18 3	9	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	113	11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1594	15 5
1953	1	6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	4	14 2	0	5 0	50	19 3	6	19 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	128	11 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1223	2 7

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

1.—Total number of complaints received or registered during the period	171
2.—Total number of inspections made during the period	921
3.—Total number of nuisances and defects dealt with during the year	178
4.—Total number of notices served during the period:—	
(a) Informal	136
(b) Statutory	41
5.—Total number of notices complied with during the period:—	
(a) Informal	130
(b) Statutory	29

Petroleum (Regulations) Acts, 1928 and 1936.

Number of Licences issued to store Petroleum	11
Number of Licences issued to store Carbide of Calcium	Nil
Total storage capacity for Petroleum Spirit (Gallons) ...	19,850
Total Fees collected	£8/15/-

All new underground tanks are subjected to a pressure test of 5lb. per square inch.

All licensed premises have been inspected and found to be kept in accordance with the conditions of the licences issued.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

This Act regulates the conditions under which animals for sale are kept.

One application was received and one licence granted during the year.

Shops Act, 1950.

No complaints were received during the year relating to ventilation and temperature of shops.

Some improvements were carried out, and in general the standard maintained by the shops is most satisfactory.

Camping Sites.

No formal applications for licences for caravans or caravan sites under the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, were received during the period.

There are no sites licensed within the area. Three vans occupying land at Newthorpe Common and one occupying land at Derby Road, in contravention of the provisions of the Act, were removed following informal action. The only vans stationed temporarily in the district are those used in connection with the travelling Fairs.

Smoke Abatement.

It is again satisfactory to record that no complaints were received during the year regarding the emission of smoke from industrial chimneys.

Following the publicising in the Nottingham Press of that part of the Annual Report for 1952 dealing with atmospheric pollution and the need for adequate provision of smokeless fuels, the East Midlands Gas Board arranged for the delivery of one-hundredweight bags of coke to householders. All local mer-

chants were circularised as it was felt that they should be encouraged to anticipate and cater for a need which is of ever-increasing importance in the interests of the community.

Smoke pollution arising from domestic sources is, unfortunately, on the increase in relation to the new houses being built and notwithstanding the use of improved solid fuel appliances. It is felt that real progress towards eliminating smoke from domestic chimneys will be made when smokeless fuels can be sold at a cost per ton less than raw coal.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no public or privately owned swimming baths or pools within the area, though these facilities are available in the adjoining Urban District of Heanor.

The baths known as Beggarlee Pool in the adjoining Parish of Greasley, which previously served a considerable portion of the Eastwood District, still remained closed owing to the unsuitability of the water supply and the absence of any provision for its purification.

It is the desire of the Council to provide swimming bath facilities in the District, and plans for the construction of a combined Public Hall and Swimming Bath are being considered.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

There were no cases of bed bug infestation either in Council or non-Council houses reported during the year.

Rodent Control.—Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Treatment of the sewers for the purpose of rat destruction were carried out in April and November. The offer of the services of the Rodent Operators engaged by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was accepted for the pre-baiting and poisoning of rats in sewers. The poisons used were Arsenic and Zinc Phosphide, with pre-baits of bread mash and sausage rusk, and a new poison, "Warfarin," was also used.

Disinfestation was carried out at four establishments following inspections of domestic and industrial premises. The refuse tips used by the Council have also been treated, with satisfactory results, and permanent baiting points are maintained at one of the tips so as to prevent any nuisance arising from vermin.

Insecticides are also used on the tips at intervals to prevent infestation by crickets.

Schools.

The arrangements for the immediate notification to the head teachers of infectious disease and contacts have been carried out as in previous years.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Section 86).

The number of persons registered as Old Metal and Marine Store Dealers at the end of the year was two,

HOUSING.

The number of new houses completed and occupied during the year was 75, being an increase of ten as compared with the previous year. These were of the permanent type and 34 were built by the Local Authority. A further 32 Council houses were under construction at the end of the year. Only two building contractors were engaged on the construction of houses on the Council's Church View Estate as compared with four during 1952.

Licences were issued to private enterprise for the erection of 46 houses, 38 of which were commenced and 15 completed before the end of the year.

No applications for grant-aid in connection with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949, were received.

In accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, one Demolition Order under Section 11 was made during the year in respect of one individual house.

Six houses were demolished during this period.

Informal action was taken in connection with two blocks of houses in one area originally comprising 30 single back-to-back type houses. The owners accepted the Council's proposals that the houses should not be re-let after vacation by the existing occupiers. The re-housing of these occupants is proceeding smoothly and the houses will be the subject of formal procedure under the Housing Act and ultimately demolished when all have been vacated.

The total number of persons re-housed in new houses provided by the Local Authority was 110, and by the end of the year there was a total of 729 Council houses in occupation.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total Number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	54
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	128
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	34

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices:—

Number of Defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	48
--	----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices:—	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	6
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4.—Housing Act, 1936.—Overcrowding:—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year		—
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein		—
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein		—
(b) Number of new cases of Overcrowding reported during the year		Nil
(c) (i) Number of cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year		4
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases		34
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding		—
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report		—

It is still not possible to assess the real position of overcrowding throughout the district in the absence of a detailed survey. The cases contained in the records are as stated above.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Summary of action taken with Houses not regarded as capable of repair, 1936 to 1953:—

No. of Clearance Areas represented	...	...	...	...	6
No. of Houses in Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	44
No. of Clearance Orders made and confirmed	...	...	...	...	6
No. of representations made under Sections 11 and 12	...	...	...	...	95
No. of Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	...	76
No. of Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	5
No. of undertakings accepted to make the houses fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	4
No. of undertakings given by the owners to cease to use the premises for human habitation	...	...	...	...	10
No. of houses to be demolished	...	...	...	...	120
No. of houses demolished	...	...	...	...	104
No. of houses where demolition is pending	...	...	...	...	16
No. of persons displaced from unfit houses	...	...	...	...	449

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

In accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, the Ministry of Food made an Order which came into force on the 1st November, 1952, specifying areas within which milk sold by retail must conform with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1950, or the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1950. Eastwood has been included in such an area, and accordingly all milk sold by retail must be specially designated milk, that is, "Sterilised," "Pasteurised," "Tuberculin Tested" or, until the 30th September, 1954, "Accredited" milk from a single herd.

At the end of the year the following licences had been issued:—

- 2 Dealer's Licences authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested."
- 1 Dealer's Licence authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised."
- 4 Dealer's Licences authorising the use of the special designation "Sterilised."

HOUSING.

The following table shows the number of houses erected since 1921:—

Year	Houses Erected by the Council	Houses Erected by Private Enterprise	Total
1921	18 (Addison Villas)	—	18
1922	22 (do.)	—	22
1923	—	1	1
1924	—	10	10
1925	—	42	42
1926	—	18	18
1927	—	6	6
1928	—	3	3
1929	—	6	6
1930	50 (South Street)	1	51
1931	53 (do.)	9	62
1932	40 (do.)	12	52
1933	20 (do.)	6	26
1934	—	12	12
1935	30 (Newthorpe Common)	11	41
1936	4 (South Street)	29	33
1937	26 (Newthorpe Common)	38	64
1938	32 (Mill Road)	15	47
1939	—	4	4
1940-45	—	—	—
1946	20 (Newthorpe Common)	1	21
1947	48 (Church View Estate)	—	48
1948	100 (do.)	4	104
1949	54 (do.)	2	56
1950	66 (do.) 6 (Memorial Cottages)	6	78
1951	62 (Church View Estate)	6	68
1952	44 (do.)	21	65
1953	34 (do.)	41	75
Totals	729	304	1033

Milk sampling is regularly carried out by the County Council, and I am indebted to Mr. Gregory, Chief Inspector, for the following information:—

One hundred and eighty-two samples of raw milk were purchased for examination and analysis. One hundred and seventy-one were found to be genuine and eleven were sub-standard. These eleven sub-standard samples were found to be slightly deficient in milk solids due to natural causes, and appropriate action was taken in these cases.

Sixty-two samples of Pasteurised and Heat-treated Milk were obtained in accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-53, and all complied with the prescribed tests.

Ice-Cream.

During the year five registrations for the sale of ice-cream were issued, and at the end of the year there were thirty dealers and one manufacturer on the register. The registration of such premises is usually made subject to the ice-cream being pre-packed or wrapped, and a satisfactory standard is thereby maintained.

Two samples of ice-cream, taken by the Weights and Measures Department of the Nottinghamshire County Council, were found to be satisfactory, as follows:—

	Total Solids	Fat Content	Milk Solids Content Exceeding	Added Sugar Content Exceeding	Preservatives
Statutory Minimum		4%	5%*	10%	
Sample No. 1 ...	37.47%	11.30%	7½%	10%	Nil
Sample No. 2 ...	38.90%	10.17%	10%	5%	Nil

*—The statutory minimum for Milk Solids content was increased during the year from exceeding 5% to exceeding 7½%.

Slaughter-Houses.

One slaughter-house is licensed annually, and under the "Self Suppliers of Pigs Scheme" two slaughter-houses were also licensed.

There are no knackers' yards or public slaughter-houses in the district.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 and 1951.

Eight persons were licensed as slaughterers under the provisions of the Act.

Meat and Food Inspection.

Particulars of Carcases inspected and condemned:—						Pigs
Number killed (if known) ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number Inspected ...	...	...	...	...	...	660

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS

Whole carcasses condemned	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	14
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	2.1

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY

Whole carcasses condemned	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	22
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	3.9
Total weight of meat condemned as a result of the above-mentioned inspections (in lbs.)	966

During the period the following foods were surrendered as being unfit for human consumption:—

	Lbs.
Cooked Ham	413
Bacon	51
Sausage	123 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pork	11
Pork Pies	10
Veal	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese	15
Cake (various)	22
Biscuits	$\frac{1}{2}$
Coconut	$\frac{3}{4}$
Raisins	58
Tea	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cake Mixture	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Semolina	9
Cereals	1
Suet	$\frac{1}{4}$
61 tins Meat (various)	87
218 „ Tomatoes	200
101 „ Vegetables (various)	80
46 „ Soup (various)	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
34 „ Milk	33
446 „ Fruit (various)	523
179 „ Fish (various)	55
4 „ Baby Food	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 „ Jam	4
2 „ Macaroni	2
95 jars Fruit (various)	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
21 „ Jam	21
8 „ Mincemeat	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
4 „ Pickles	3
6 „ Sandwich Spread	$\frac{3}{4}$
1 bottle Coffee	$\frac{1}{2}$
1 „ Sauce	$\frac{1}{2}$

Total Weight (in lbs.) 1873 $\frac{1}{2}$

A special examination of stocks of French Moroccan tinned Sardines was carried out following information from a neighbouring Authority that certain brands had been found to be contaminated with tin in excess of the conventionally accepted limits. This made it necessary to visit all the food shops in the area for the purpose of examining such stocks of sardines, and as a result one hundred and thirty-eight 4½oz. tins were condemned as unfit for consumption.

The following articles were purchased in the district by the County Inspectors for examination and analysis, and found to be genuine:—

1 Beef Suet	1 Whole Rice
1 Cake Mixture	2 Whisky
1 Chicken Noodle Soup	1 Sausage, Pork
1 Chutney	1 Sausage, Beef
1 Christmas Pudding	1 Milk, condensed
2 Cooking Fat	1 Lollipop
2 Halibut Liver Oil Capsules	2 Ice Cream

Food and Drugs Act, 1936, Section 15—Byelaws.

These byelaws relate to the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and the sale of food in the open air.

There are no fixed stalls in the area for the sale of food in the open air. There are eight vehicles which are used as travelling shops in the district retailing meat, greengrocery and general grocery, and all are conducted in an hygienic manner.

No contraventions of the Byelaws were observed, and no occasion arose when action was necessary.

Food Premises.

The number of food premises registered is as follows:—

Type of Premises	No.	Number registered under:—	
		Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Sec. 14	Notts. County Council Act, 1951, Sec. 147
Ice-cream Premises ...	31	31	—
Butchers' Shops, etc. ...	10	10	—
Fried Fish Shops ...	9	9	—
Bakehouses ...	6	—	—
Canteens ...	2	—	—
Restaurant Kitchens ...	4	—	—
Public Houses ...	14	—	—
Licensed Clubs ...	4	—	—

Premises where food is stored or prepared for sale are visited from time to time, but no infringements of the Regulations were discovered.

Improvements and modernisation of premises were carried out, and hot water facilities were installed upon request.

Food Poisoning.

No notifications were received throughout the year.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

General.

The total number of Infectious and Notifiable Diseases notified during the year was 367, as compared with 77, 409, 156, 173 and 197 for the five years immediately preceding.

These cases are classified in the Tables on Pages 36 and 37.

The number of notifications of each disease was as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	10
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	18
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	295
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	28
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	10

Premises were disinfected where requested and disinfectant was supplied to infected households.

Diphtheria.

For the sixth year in succession no cases of diphtheria were confirmed in the district.

The number of confirmed cases and deaths from the disease in the district during the past ten years was as follows:—

Year	No. of Cases				Deaths
1943	...	...	3	...	—
1944	...	...	3	...	1
1945	...	...	7	...	—
1946	...	...	5	...	1
1947	...	...	—	...	—
1948	...	...	—	...	—
1949	...	...	—	...	—
1950	...	...	—	...	—
1951	...	...	—	...	—
1952	...	...	—	...	—
1953	...	...	—	...	—

The remarkable decline in the incidence of diphtheria must be attributed to Immunisation. Details of prophylactic treatment carried out during 1953 are as follows:—

	Under 5 Years	Ages 5-15	Total
Number of children who completed the full course	...	...	...
Number who received a reinforcing or "Booster" injection	...	...	...
	116	32	148
	—	151	151

The work is carried out by the Local Authority on behalf of the Nottinghamshire County Council. There are two Child Welfare Clinics available for the children of Eastwood, at Devonshire Drive and Beauvale Schools, at which fortnightly sessions are held.

The Table on Page 35 gives details of Immunisation in relation to child population.

Vaccination.

This is also carried out on behalf of the County Council, and during the year 61 persons were vaccinated, 51 of whom were children.

Measles.

During the year 295 cases of Measles were notified, as compared with 24 and 311 in the two preceding years.

Whooping Cough.

Twenty-eight cases were notified during the year, as compared with 32 in 1951.

Scarlet Fever.

Ten cases were notified, as compared with 4, 23, 44, 27 and 10 in the five years immediately preceding. The disease was mild in type and no deaths occurred.

Acute Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis).

One case of this disease was notified during the year, as compared with 0, 0, 1, 0 and 0 for the previous five years.

Pneumonia.

There were 18 cases of Pneumonia notified during the year, and five proved fatal.

Tuberculosis.

Eleven cases of all forms of this disease were added to the District Register during the year, as compared with 14, 9, 12, 18 and 10 during the preceding five years.

The Table on Page 38 shows the age and sex distribution of the notified cases (including both new cases and cases moved into the district from elsewhere) and deaths from Tuberculosis during 1953.

Five cases were removed from the District Register in 1953 as follows:—

			Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Recoveries	...	...	...	—
Deaths	...	...	...	4
Removals from District	...	...	...	1
			—	—
Totals	...	...	...	5
			==	==

There were 99 names of persons residing in the district on the Register of Cases on 31st December, 1953, as follows:—

Pulmonary Cases	Non-Pulmonary Cases
40 Males	9 Males
40 Females	10 Females

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, nor under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which provides for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

Number of Children who have completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1953.

Age at 31/12/53 i.e. Born in Year ..	Under 1 1953	1 1952	2 1951	3 1950	4 1949	5 to 9 1944-1948	10 to 14 1939-1943	Total under 15
NUMBER IMMUNISED	—	104	143	119	143	752	555	1816

The details of cases of Infectious Disease notified and removals to hospital are shown in the following table:—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1953.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Adm'td to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small-pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	10	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—
Pneumonia	18	—	5
Tuberculosis	10	—	4
Erysipelas	4	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	1	—
Measles	295	—	—
Whooping Cough	28	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIED CASES DURING THE YEAR 1953 ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS.

Disease	AGE GROUPS.											Total.
	Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	10
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	3	2	5	18
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	12	28	35	40	48	128	4	—	—	—	—	295
Whooping Cough ...	2	8	6	6	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	28
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	2	10

TUBERCULOSIS.
NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS DURING 1953.

Age Periods.	New Cases and Inward Transfers Added to Register				Deaths			
	Respiratory.		Non- Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non- Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
35	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
45	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	6	4	1	—	2	2	—	—

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

PART I. OF THE ACT.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Number of Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i.) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	4	2	—	—
(ii.) Factories not included in (i.) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	35	19	2	—
(iii.) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>39</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	To H.M. Inspector.	Referred By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ...	2	2	—	2	—
Total	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>

PART VIII. OF THE ACT. **OUTWORK.**

(Sections 110 and 111).

Section 110.

Section 111.

Nature of Work.	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c).	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply unwholesome lists.	No. of instances of work in premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel— Making, etc. ...	12	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	<u>13</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

